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GERMAN GUNS AND WARPLANES HAMMER SEBASTOPOL DEFENSE; SOVIET THRUSTS ALL REPELLED

Key Navy Port Blasted By Heavy Artillery And Luftwaffe

SUCCESSES IN AFRICA

Domei

BERLIN, June 6.—German aircraft and artillery yesterday bombarded Soviet forces encircled at Sebastopol and blasted Soviet fortifications there, the High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, in the southern sector of the eastern front, combined German and Hungarian units yesterday repulsed local Soviet attacks, inflicting great losses to the Soviet troops, the communique said.

German land forces in the Vollchov River sector, east of Leningrad, were said to have smashed Soviet attacks in close cooperation with German dive-bombers and to have destroyed 22 tanks.

In the Gulf of Finland, the German naval units yesterday scored several direct hits on a Soviet submarine, the communique said, adding that the submarine was greatly damaged and its loss is certain.

Repulsing British forces on the North Africa front, Italian and German troops reportedly destroyed yesterday 36 British tanks and captured several hundred prisoners of war.

The German air force was said to have downed 14 British planes, while bomber formations mass-raided harbor installations at Tobruk.

In aerial combats yesterday, 22 British planes were shot down over occupied areas in the west coast of France, the communique said. British bombers were admitted to have raided last night five industrial centers in western Germany. The British lost 13 planes, the communique concluded.

British, American Ships Sunk

Domei

LISBON, June 6.—The United States Navy Department has announced that a medium-sized United States merchantman and a small British merchant vessel have been torpedoed and sunk by Axis submarines in the Caribbean Sea, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

Calm Before Storm

Domei

BERLIN, June 7.—There having developed no particular activity on the European front during the past week, political circles here described the week as "the calm before a storm," with only the brilliant success of the Japanese Navy at Sydney and Madagascar standing out prominently. Yet it is seen that at all European fronts the moment for action is approaching.

On the southern front, Kerch was occupied, but the Soviet forces are still holding Sebastopol, which is now the only base left for the Soviet Black Sea fleet.

At any rate, the calm seen in the past one week indicates that a frontal conflict of the German and Soviet forces is bound to open shortly, as both sides are now fully prepared.

Meanwhile, the United States and the British Empire expect much of the Soviet activity, and feel satisfied claiming that in the Kharkov campaign the new German offensive was restrained to a certain extent, without counting the loss of 300,000 men under Marshal Simon Timoshenko. Then again in North Africa danger is gradually approaching Egypt, and thus Britain has come to depend more upon the offensive of the Soviet Union.

To encourage the offensive action of the Soviet, Britain may probably try to enlarge cautiously the operations against the continent such as the recent attempted landing on Northern France.

Some quarters in the United States are pessimistic over the Soviet resistance on the eastern front, and it is pointed out that the supply of goods to the Soviet Union has now been reduced to one-half of the quantity stipulated in the Roosevelt-Stalin agreement. Thus, the demand to increase the aid to the Soviets is now being made, and this has resulted in the statement issued by Secretary of State Cordell Hull regarding the application of the Lease-Lend Law to the Soviet.

Allied Ships Torpedoed

Domei

LISBON, June 4.—A large-size British merchant ship and an American vessel of middle size were torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea a few weeks ago, while another British ship was attacked in the Atlantic, says a Washington dispatch quoting today's U.S. Navy Communique.

Italian Paper Lauds Japanese Naval Raid Made at Madagascar

Domei

ROME, June 5.—Much excited by the amazing surprise attack of Imperial Special Submarines at Sydney and Madagascar this evening, a leading Milanese paper, Corriere della Sera, commented as follows under the head line "Where is America's dignity?" With the sudden expansion of the Japanese Navy's sphere of operations running from Sydney to Diego Suarez, the haughty Americans must have been shocked, the paper said. How can the Americans establish a second front in Europe when they cannot take care of themselves on their own soil and water, the journal wondered.

BRITONS SKEPTICAL OF PROTRACTED WAR

Press Comments Reveal Growing Demand for All-Out Drive To End War This Year

Domei

LISBON, June 6.—The increasing doubt among Britain's leaders that final victory in the European war can be gained by conducting a protracted economic war with Germany is reflected in the tone of British press comments.

Seeing that Germany still retains superior military strength over the Soviet Union despite the winter offensive by the Red Army against the German forces, leading circles in Britain, abandoning their much advertised strategy of a prolonged war wtih Germany, have come to indicate that they plan to bring the European war to an end this year.

Discouraged by Japan

What is discouraging these circles from hoping for final victory in the protracted war against Germany, it can be pointed out, are the victories of the Japanese Forces in East Asia and the activities of the U-boats on the eastern coast of the United States.

It is noticeable that the editorials of the British newspapers have undergone a remarkable change since May this year and are reflecting the anxiety of leading circles of Britain to fight immediately a decisive war with Germany because of their loss of confidence in a prolonged economic war with Germany.

The Tablet, powerful weekly newspaper, asserted: "The urgent problem for the Allied forces is to win a victory on the first line of the Eastern front." Continuing, the paper said:

"Though it cannot be said that the Soviet forces have exhausted their strength in the winter offensive, their fighting power certainly will be reduced after the summer.

"The Allies are determined to send materials as much as possible to the Soviet Union during the coming summer, as they know well that the Soviet Union with its economic power heavily reduced by the German-Soviet war which has lasted for one year, cannot well conduct a prolonged war. The food problem will certainly prove to be a hard nut to crack for the Soviet Union. The Red Army may not exhaust its fighting strength by the coming summer but will find it hard to put up a rigerous resistance against the Axis forces."

Warus Against Optimism

The Sunday Times, meanwhile, on May 31, under the caption "Correct Views," openly warned against an optimistic view to expect internal collapse of Germany, saying:

"The German people will certainly bear any hardships that may occur in the future. The fighting spirit of the German people cannot be easily crushed. The morale of the people in Germany at this time when the summer offensive has just started cannot be a factor for an optimistic view to be entertained by the foes of Germany."

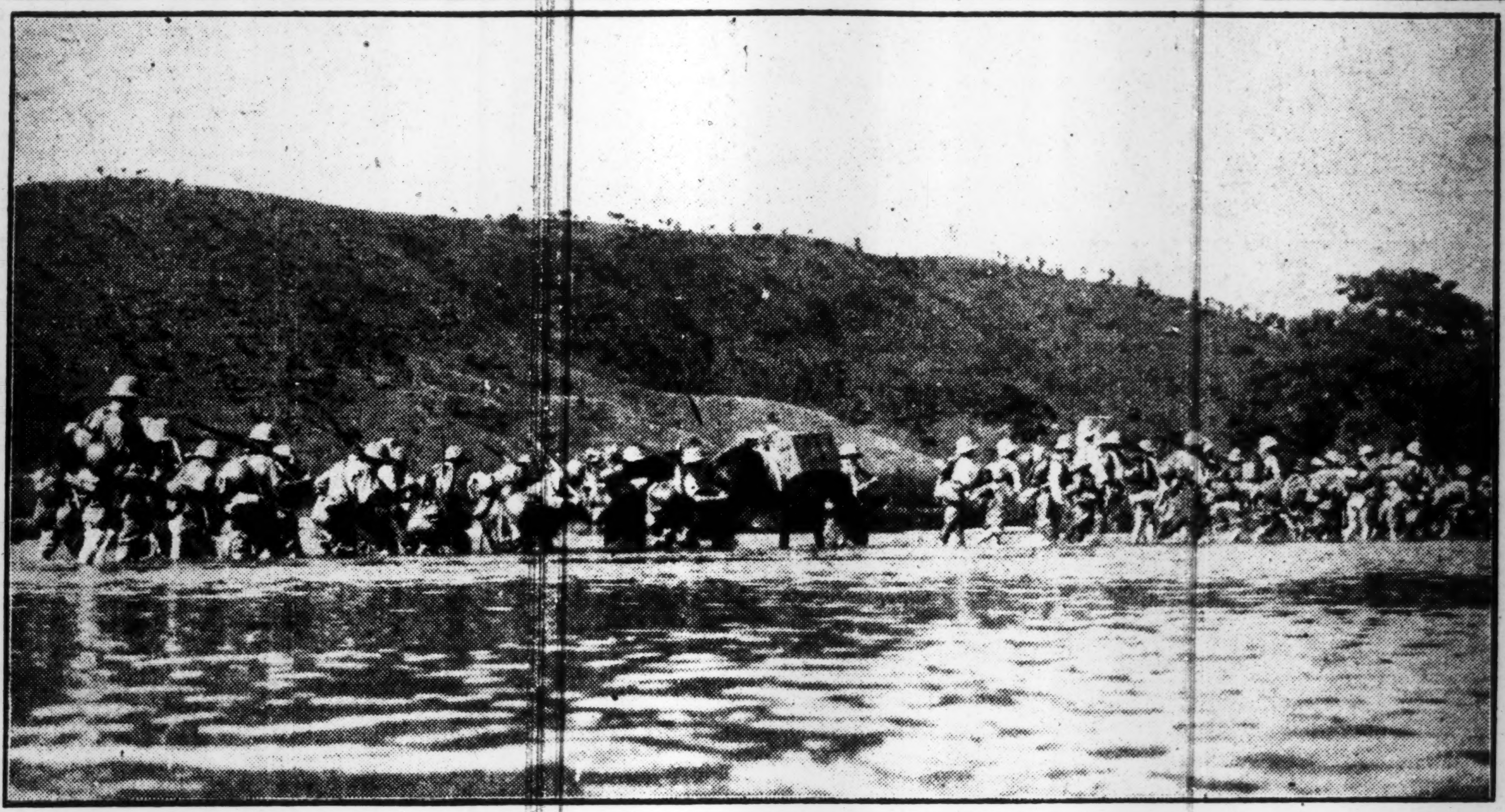
Judging from signs that Britain is abandoning the strategy of conducting a protracted war against the enemy, it can be predicted that Britain and the United States will take positive actions in resisting the Axis Powers. Apparently, the Allies will take a positive step to fight a decisive war with the Axis Powers without waiting for 1943 by mobilizing all possible means.

U.S. Patrol Ship Missing

Domei

LISBON, June 4.—According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, the U.S. Navy Department, today, issued a communique revealing that a patrol ship on duty along the Atlantic coast had been missing for three weeks, and that it is considered sunk.

Driving Out Chiang Influences From South China



With the speed and fury of a whirlwind, the Japanese campaigns in South China are moving along at a brilliant pace. One by one the strategic strongholds of the enemy are being reduced and vast numbers of bewildered remnants encircled and cut down. Shown above is a crack Japanese unit advancing waist-high through a stream in their steady advance on an enemy position. (Photo by Domei)

MEXICAN WAR ENTRY RASH, DECLARES HORI

Nation Has Nothing to Gain by Taking Such Step—Pressure By America Evident

The Mexican Government, which severed diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers immediately after the American entry into war, has declared the existence of a state of war with Germany, Italy and Japan on the ground that a small Mexican tanker was sunk in the middle of May off the coast of Florida by a submarine, the nationality of which is not yet ascertained.

That the Mexican Government should have declared the existence of a state of war with Japan and other Axis Powers before even the nationality of the submarine in question is definitely established must be considered rash and unwise.

It would have been the wisest policy for the Mexican Government to maintain strict neutrality and to develop its national strength in order that Mexico might participate actively in the post-war reconstruction.

With a long and vulnerable coast line along the Pacific as well as the Gulf of Mexico and when the eventual issue of the war has already become clear, what in the world can Mexico gain by unnecessarily exposing itself to the danger of military operations by plunging itself into the present war, which has hardly any connection with its vital interests?

The step just taken by Mexico is evidently due to the powerful pressure of the United States, which has been doing everything to win over the Latin American countries, and is not based on the total will of the Mexican people who are well aware of the fact that there are numerous countries, which, leaving their destiny in the hands of the Allied camp finally met with disaster. It is indeed a pity that Mexico is now going to add, by her own deliberate choice, another case to these tragic examples. In view of the traditional friendship which has long characterized the relations between Japan and Mexico it is greatly regretted that the situation has taken such a course and that the calamity of war naturally and unavoidably must befall Mexico and its people.

Germans Rap Move

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 6.—Mexico's declaration of war causes the "Diplomatisch-Politishe Korrespondenz" to point out the empty and untrue pretexts with which the Mexican Government has tried to justify it.

Recalling that the loss of the merchantman "Potrero de Llano" had been given as the reason for the declaration of war, the "Korrespondenz" states that this ship, formerly Italian property, had been taken away from its owners by force in violation of international law. It had then been employed to support a war conduct which, as the last days and weeks are proving, is aiming first of all at the establishment of a "second front" in the air, destined to kill women and children behind the German lines. The "Korrespondenz" energetically refutes the Mexican theses, speaking of flagrant injustice and brutal force, and goes on to state that Mexico herself for quite some time had rendered relations with the Axis Powers more and more difficult by numerous provocations. Among

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Defenses in Greater East Asia Now Invincible After 6 Months of Struggle

Spokesman of Japanese Forces in South Issues Statement on Brilliant Achievements Made—Lieutenant-General Kashii Warns Nation War Still Ahead

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, June 7.—Reviewing Japan's brilliant war achievements since the start of the Greater East Asia War, a Spokesman of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the southern regions stated in his verbal statement today that Japan's defense of Greater East Asia has now become invincible following the complete collapse of the American-British-Dutch encirclement.

Referring to the tens of millions of natives in the Philippines, Borneo, East Indies, Malaya and Burma, the Spokesman said that they, having been emancipated, have risen up for the construction of "Our Asia," hailing Japan as the leader and defender.

The Spokesman added that Japan's great war achievements in such a short period of six months are ascribable not only to the daring and loyalty of the Japanese Imperial fighting forces under the august virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and the support from the united home front, but also to sacrifices and cooperation of those natives in the campaigns and the construction works.

Plenty of Resources

Concerning economic problems, the Spokesman stated that natural resources in these regions, the loss of which is a fatal blow to the United States and Britain, are all in the hands of the Japanese. He added that these natural resources are plenty enough for Japan to destroy America and Britain.

The Spokesman remarked, however, that the so-called reconstruction should not be confined to that of natural resources and that the construction of East Asia in its entirety is the great task left for the future.

Speaking to the Japanese nation, the Spokesman requested the people to perfect various internal structures for the consummation of the Greater East Asia War in the lofty idea of "Hakko Ichiu" (all nations under one roof).

Speaking of Britain, the United States and Chungking, the Spokesman said that they have not yet been destroyed and that the Japanese fighting forces on the southern fronts are ready to meet whatever situation that may occur with plenty of fighting power.

The Spokesman concluded by expressing deep sympathy for those killed in action and paid respect to to those wounded or taken ill in the war.

War Still Ahead

"Yamato Damashii," or the Japanese spirit, plus surefire technique has produced the present glorious war results for Japan in the War of Greater East Asia, declared Lieutenant-General Kohei Kashii of China War fame, in an interview with the Miyako, yesterday, warning at the same time that a prolonged war is still ahead and the nation mu be prepared against all evil effects of a possible thought war.

"Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Americans bombastically said that if Japan and America opened hostilities, they could defeat Japan in three or four months—nay, only in 40 days. But, in the last six months since the start of the war we have gained such great war achievements, that we can easily imagine the enemy's disappointment and discouragement. When I consider that the power conserved by the Yamato race since time immemorial has brought about such results, I am overwhelmed with inspiration.

"If in the course of the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia there had been enemy bases for aerial bombardment of Japan on the China continent could we have achieved such glorious war results? When we think of this, we feel we must first of all remember the invisible power of officers and men of the Imperial Forces who have been laboring on the continent for more than four years since the outbreak of the China Affair. The very existence of this power on the China continent has made the blitz advance operations in the southern regions possible.

Factors for Victory Cited

"Of the basic factors of the victory won by the Imperial Forces, I feel we could readily enumerate the following three, i.e. skill of the command, valor of officers and men on the first line, and correct use of modern arms. Examination of the world's history of wars shows that in 99 cases out of 100 the warring nations haven't used what they possessed to a sufficient degree. In other words, they failed to utilize to the fullest extent the armed force on the first line and at the same time to display to the full the power of the command. In this respect, the Imperial Forces are unique in the world.

"If we are to discuss this with respect to weapons of war, in the current war, indeed, we have used various kinds of the newest weapons and in the making of these Yamato-damashii (Nippon spirit) first of all has been interwoven. And it goes without saying that more of this Yamato-damashii is necessary for the full use of the weapons thus produced. In weapons and in the technique of employing them Yamato-damashii has attained its harmonious unity and consummate perfection. This alone has enabled the Japanese to display their power of 'one' against 'ten.' This fact has not yet been understood at all, I think, by officers and men of the American and British forces who depend solely on their material strength.

"When I think of the experiences in the past and the present and also of the possible developments in the future, I believe it is necessary for us to direct increased efforts for the attainment of the harmonious unity of this spirit and material technique.

War Is Ideological

"Then, there is another important consideration in that the current Great War intrinsically is an ideological war. Lafcadio Hearn in his book 'Japan, the Land of Gods' once said: 'Occidental civilization, for its aggressive acts, will receive due punishment.' Again, a foreign dispatch around April this year reported: 'The time is approaching when the Britons will receive punishment for the wrongs their forefathers had committed.'

"The righteous indignation felt by Japan against America and Britain is in reality an apt manifestation of Yamato-damashii which is to be likened to a strong and

(Continued on Page 2)

ALL ENEMY CLEARED FROM 3RD WAR ZONE

Chungking Troops Fleeing Into Hills Being Mopped Up and Exterminated

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, June 7.—The Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Chekiang Province have completely occupied Chungking's Third War Zone, the last stronghold to fall, being Chuchow.

In the course of mopping-up operations in the same area, the Japanese units are capturing and annihilating enemy remnants fleeing into the mountain regions.

Part of the units in a new offensive drive have enlarged their sphere of operations toward undisclosed sectors and are now pursuing the enemy.

Chuchow Fall Seen

Through the haze of heavy falling rain, Rising Sun flags could be seen fluttering atop the towers of the walled city of Chuchow, with not one inhabitant in sight, report two Asahi correspondents in giving a description of the last stronghold of the Chungking regime in Chekiang Province which fell into the hands of the Japanese Forces.

The military establishments that had been subjected to fierce Japanese air raids and bombardments were still smouldering and amid the debris lay the dead bodies of the Chungking troops.

In front of hotels and restaurants the correspondents continue, bills reading: "Closed due to Japanese air raids" had been pasted, and in the rear of these buildings were found huge holes made by Japanese shells that were filled to the brink with rain water because of the long spell of rain which had visited the district.

View From a Watch-Tower

From the top of a watch-tower of the walled city was seen the tracks of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway extending southeastward through endless paddy fields.

The station building was completely blasted by Japanese bombing and the demolished walls alone remained standing in the rain.

It was still raining, and groups of Chungking soldiers who were now war prisoners were under the guard of Japanese soldiers.

With the occupation of Chuchow airfield by the Japanese Forces, Chiang's attempt to carry out air raids on Japan from the continent has been nullified, say the correspondents who inspected the airfield soon after the Japanese occupied it.

Modern Air Base

The airfield, acording to the correspondents, is located two kilometers from the walled city of Chuchow. From this airfield, the American-Chungking combined air force attempted to carry out air raids on Japan.

The airfield is equipped with modern facilities of every description and has a runway of 1,800 meters in length and 150 meters in width.

Since last spring, several thousand farmers were mobilized for the extension work of the airfield and work was continued day and night.

With the runway completely destroyed as a result of successive Japanese bombardments not a single enemy plane was seen in the

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPAN'S WAR OF CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSING SMOOTH IN SOUTH AFTER HALF YEAR OF STRUGGLE

Thai Forces Occupy Myu City, Capital Of Kengtung State

Domei

BANGKOK, June 7.—Thai forces on the afternoon of June 2 occupied Myu City, 110 kilometers east of Kengtung in southern Shan State, according to yesterday evening's Thai broadcast.

Myu is located on the Lwe River and is the third largest city and the capital of Kengtung State.

CHUNGKING HIT HARD BY NEW OPERATIONS

Col. Yahagi Avers Enemy's Efforts to Launch Air Attacks Against Japan Smashed

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, spokesman of the Army press section, in his article in the Yomiuri explained the importance of the five major military operations recently launched by Japanese forces in Chekiang, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, North China and Yunnan provincial border regions, reports Domei.

Referring to the operations in eastern Chekiang Province, Colonel Yahagi stated that with the loss of Kinhwa, Lishui, Lanchi, and Chuchow, Chungking's fighting power in the Third War Zone has been greatly lessened, and the enemy attempt to enlarge and construct airfields in eastern Chekiang Province for the purpose of launching air raids against the Japanese mainland has been utterly shattered.

Pointing out the importance of Kinhwa to Chungking from both the military and economic points of view, the Army spokesman said that Chungking troops desperately defended the place because it was one of the distribution centers of commodities on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway and formed a secret supply route to Chungking.

Eastern Chekiang Province, moreover, was the center of Chungking's political, espionage and propaganda activities, Colonel Yahagi said.

With the capture of such strategic points as Fsinsien and Fuchow, the military links between the Third and the Ninth War Zones have been completely cut off, placing the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway practically under the control of Japanese troops, he said.

Referring to the Kwangtung campaign recently launched by Imperial Forces, Colonel Yahagi declared that Japanese forces, after capturing Yuantanhsu, headquarters of the 12th Group Army in Kwangtung, and Tsungfa, strategic point in Kwantung, are now continuing their swift northern advance. The Kwangtung operations were started in response to the Central China operations, the Colonel added.

Referring to the Yunnan Provincial border operations, the Colonel declared that the complete destruction of Chungking forces is absolutely necessary for the establishment of permanent peace in East Asia.

He added that it is possible for Japan to completely destroy the Chungking forces.

In order to completely suppress the Chiang Kai-shek military forces, it is necessary for Japanese troops to march against Kunming, Kweiyang, Chengtu and Chungking and control these places, Colonel Yahagi concluded.

AUSTRALIANS CAUTIONED

Air Minister Sees Heavy Japanese Attacks Coming

Domei

LISBON, June 6.—Activities of Japanese submarines off the southeastern coast of Australia indicate an approaching crisis for the Commonwealth, warned A.S. Drakeford, Australian Minister of Air and Civil Aviation today, according to a Canberra dispatch received here today.

The Australian Air Minister said the people should expect that the Japanese attacks would become more fierce in the future, the report added.

TO START THAI CAPITAL

Cornerstone Laying at Saraburi Due on June 24

Domei

BANGKOK, June 6.—The Thai Government, it is understood, has decided to hold a ceremony for laying the corner-stone at Saraburi, new capital of Thailand, which is some 120 kilometers to the northeast of Bangkok, on June 24.

This will mark a great memorial day for Thailand.

Administrative Policy in Occupied Areas Is Clarified

GREAT RESULTS SEEN

Domei

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE BASE, June 7.—The administrative policy of Japan in the occupied areas in the southern regions pursued in the past six months since the start of the Greater East Asia War was clarified by a staff member of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the southern regions in a special press interview marking the sixth observance day of the Imperial Rescript declaring war against Britain and the United States, falling on June 8.

The statement follows:

I. Progress of the military operations.

Within the first six months since the outbreak of the present war, the Imperial Japanese Forces have defeated the combined forces of the Allied Powers throughout the vast areas of the South Pacific region and placed ourselves in unassailable position.

Separate Strategy Used

For the present military operations in the South, separate and distinct strategy was conceived and executed for each different theater of war according to their geographical characteristics.

In Malay operations, a direct attack was made on the single main high way through the impenetrable jungles and swamps by the mecnanized forces, breaking through the enemy positions covering 1,100 kilometers in 50 days terminating at Singapore Base.

In Sumatra operations, for the first time, the parachutist troops were employed for a surprise attack.

In Borneo, many small units landed simultaneously at several important strategic points.

Daring Landings at Java

As for Java, daring landings were attempted after elaborate preparations, forcing the enemy to surrender in 10 days.

In the Philippines, political and military centers such as Manila, the Bataan Peninsula and Fort Correcgidor were first taken.

In Burma, taking full advantage of the geographical features of the country, all the retreating routes were first taken thereby annihilating the main body of the Anglo-Chungking forces.

The greater part of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is now occupied by the Imperial Forces.

The United States and Britain for the first time must have realized the true strength of the Japanese and are now in bitter disappointment.

The Chungking Government having been completely isolated, prolonged warfare in China is now in its final stage. The irrecoverable loss of the Burma route has seriously weakened the resisting power of the Chungking Government. There seems no hope for opening the proposed Indian routes in any near future. Despite their propaganda, the fantastic air supply routes could not possibly be a great help to Chungking.

Chungking Worried

Furthermore the Chungking Government fearing the imminent large-scale operations by the Japanese in China after the lull in the South, is replenishing their forces at various points against possible offensives.

Britain, hopelessly preoccupied in the Indian crisis, is in no position to assist any nation.

Australia, in bewildering confusion, is making desperate efforts to defend the northern shores, appealing for aid from the United States.

In parallel with the new offensive by the Axis Powers in Europe, the United States and Britain are in a state of helpless panic fearing new operations by the Japanese.

We have to guard ourselves, however, against excessive optimism. We have to renew our grim determination to fight this war to the finish.

Constructive Warfare

In the Southern Regions, the Japanese operations are gradually assuming the character of constructive warfare, as a result of the uninterrupted series of the overwhelming victories being gained by the Japanese Forces over the enemy.

The results of the military administration, economic reconstruction and also development of the natural resources in the regions, needless to say, are the vital conditions to Japan's winning of the ultimate triumph in the Greater East Asia War. Such being the case, it is very encouraging to find these important

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RAIN FAILS TO STOP MANY SPORT EVENTS

Rikkyo Nine Sinks Hosei—Imperial Basketeers Win Over Rikkyo—Swim Meet Held

Air-tight chucking by Kojima, enabled Rikkyo to sink Hosei, 2 to 0, Sunday, in a Big Six tilt at the Meiji Shrine stadium. The Meiji vs. Waseda game was called off because of wet grounds.

Kojima limited Hosei to four hits, but Yuri, Hosei pitcher was equally stingy with hits, giving up but five. Rikkyo clinched the game in the eighth when they tallied all of their runs on a hit, a walk and an error.

The score:

		R	H	E
Rikkyo	000 000 020	2	5	3
Hosei	000 000 000	0	4	2

Basketball

Casaba fans were treated to a thrill at the Kokutaikan Sunday afternoon as the underdog Imperial five, defeated Rikkyo, 47 to 44 in a game which saw the lead change several times. At no time was there more than 8 points separating the two fives.

In the other tilts, Keio made it two straight over Shodai by emerging on the long end of a 48 to 35 score. Bunrika also made it a clean sweep over Waseda sinking the Tomon five, 35 to 31.

The scores:

Imperial	24	23—47
Rikkyo	22	22—44
Keio	19	29—48
Shodai	23	12—35
Bunrika	27	8—35
Waseda	17	14—31

Swimming

The intercollegiate swimming season got under way Sunday with the 16th annual Waseda-Keio meet at the Meiji Shrine swimming pool.

Scoring heavily in all races, the Waseda mermen defeated Keio, 24 to 15. The Mita men however, received consolation by out-pointing their rivals in the diving event, 30 to 12. The water-polo tilt went to Keio also, 5 to 0.

Waseda		Keio
3	400-meter free	3
4	200-meter breast	2
5	100-meter free	1
4	100-meter back	2
4	200-meter free	2
1	1,500-meter-free	5
3	800-meter relay	0
Total: 24		15

Rowing

Fighting back the challenge of Meiji for the greater part of the race, the Waseda eight captured the 2,000-meter varsity race Sunday in the facture event of the All-Japan students regatta. Waseda was clocked in at 6-48. 7.

Meiji, Nichidai, and Imperial trailed in that order. The four-oared race was taken by Meiji in 7:50.0.

East Asia Defenses By Japan Invincible

(Continued From Page 1)

powerful spring which will resile all the more strongly the harder it is pressed. The resilience of this spring may well be said to indicate the great war achievements scored by the Japanese in the current war. Japan in this war will display to the world the Great Way of the Gods which is our invaluable tradition.

"In short, in this war we are fighting for the sake of the spirit of 'Hakko Ichiu.' Japan, the have-not nation, has now become a have-nation However, when we conceive the present war as a thought war, it is evident that fighting will have to be continued for a prolonged term. It would be no exaggeration to say that herein lies the reason for its being a long-term war. In conformity with the Imperial wishes of advancing the national fortune, Japan must continue fighting.

"Though Hongkong, Singapore, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies have come into our hands, yet the idea that the war is nearing an end must be eliminated from the mind of the nation when the present war is viewed from the standpoint of a thought war or from the viewpoint of the necessity of making a further advance. The splendid war results, however, are very reassuring, indeed."

FRENCH EDITOR MURDERED

British Agents Seen Behind Dastardly Crime

DNB.

BERLIN, June 3.—Albert Clement, chief editor of he Cri du Peuple, fell victim at the hands of an assassin.

This murder is regarded in German political quarters as a clear proof of the fact that persons in British pay are fighting with every means at their disposal against all those, who represent in France the idea of an European cooperation on a national basis.

Meanwhile, Wilhelmstrasse circles point out that the murder of Mr. Clement was a clear evidence that the British agents not only aimed at organizing murder against the German occupation authorities but also against national minded Frenchmen, who intended to pursue a true European policy.

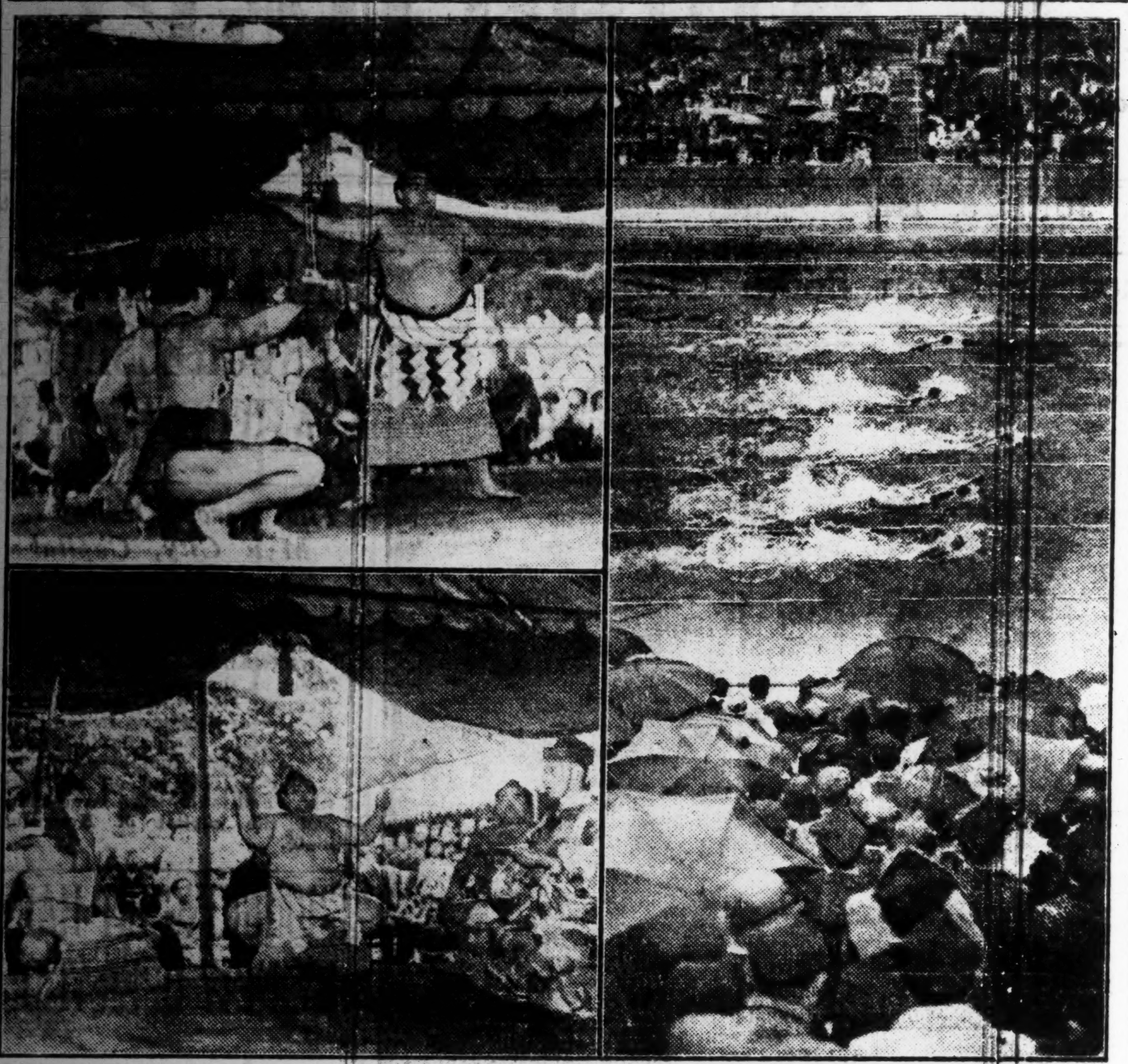
All Enemy Cleared From 3rd War Zone

(Continued From Page 1)

vast compounds of the airfield, continue the correspondents.

The search-light batteries equipped for American planes from the United States were completely demolished together with the barracks built in one corner of the airfield for the American fliers.

Sport Fans Have Full Sunday



Two wrestlers of Japan's sumodom attained their cherished ambitions yesterday when Akinoumi (top left) and Terukuni (below) were raised to the topmost ranks of Grand Champions at rites held at the residence of Marquis Hosokawa. Right: Meiji Jingu pool was the scene of much splashing as the 16th annual dual meet between Waseda and Keio was held. Waseda natators proved the better paddlers.

SURABAYA PORT IS SCENE OF INTENSE ACTIVITY NOW

Through Joint Efforts of Army, Navy All Facilities Reconstructed

Surabaya Port has again become the scene of busy activity as all installations have been reconstructed and one-third of the ships sunk in the port have been salvaged, reports the Hochi.

When the Imperial Forces occupied Surabaya in early March, Surabaya Port presented a miserable scene with all installations destroyed by the enemy's scorched-earth policy.

Both the Army and Navy units, in close collaboration, set to work on the reconstruction of the port in late March.

Some 10 merchantmen of 3,000 to 5,000 tons and scores of minor vessels had been sunk or scuttled in the port.

Under the scorching sun, the Japanese soldiers on salvage work exerted tremendous efforts with the motto of "One day, one ship," and have thus far refloated more than 30 smaller ships.

At the same time, the repair of the damaged wharfs and their facilities was carried out. Most of the gigantic cranes and docks have been repaired.

As the port has been reconstructed, it has become the scene of busy activity, with merchantships daily thronging the wharfs.

Native workers are seen busily working under the scorching sun to ship petroleum, sugar, coffee, salt, tapioca, quinine and other mineral and agricultural resources of Java.

Mexican War Entry Rash, Declares Hori

(Continued From Page 1)

other facts the "Korrespondenz" refers to Mexico's rupture of diplomatic relations with the Tripartite Powers on December 26, 1941. "Mexico," the "Korrespondenz" continues, "had taken preparations for the entry into Roosevelt's war, and only a pretext of some kind or other was lacking in order to put this resolution into practice."

Pointing out that Mexico's entry into the war has not the slightest significance for the outcome of the war, the "Korrespondenz" predicts an increasing dependence of Mexico on the United States. "Only the common war conduct with all the 'obligations' connected therewith could complete the economic penetration of this country by the United States". In conclusion the "Diplomatisch - Politische Korrespondenz" declares that "the Mexican people, which according to its old traditions, are keenly interested in the maintenance of their independence, will consider the date of the declaration of war as the day in history on which Mexico's liberty and independence were sacrificed to North American imperialism by a weak government".

Octogenarian Still Works

An 88-year-old farmer, Sukezo Nakano of Usui, Naka-gun in Niigata Prefecture, still hale and hearty, continues working on the farm vigorously despite his age. He is the father of a family of 12. Although he is one of the richest men in the village, and is in a position to retire comfortably, he, however, still insists on working declaring that during wartime, no healthy individual should stay idle.

War of Construction In South Progresses

(Continued From Page 1)

tasks making a steady progress.

In the Philippines, the Japanese occupation of Bataan Peninsula and also the formidable fortress of Corregidor led to the liquidation of the faint hope of a section of Filipinos for the arrival of re-inforcements from the United States, and the entire people are now firmly resolved to forge ahead toward the reconstruction of their country, abiding by the policy of the Provisional Government headed by J. B Vargas, under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration. Accordingly, satisfactory results are being achieved in the Administration there.

Progress in Singapore

Meanwhile, following the historical downfall of Singapore, on February 15, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita established the military Administration in Malaya, where, with Governors of the provinces having been already appointed, various branches of the administrative organs are being reorganized in a satisfactory way.

Recently, Sumatra was placed under the jurisdiction of the Military Administration in Malaya, while the Shonan Special Municipality as well has incorporated its neighboring islands into its jurisdiction, thereby consolidating the structures for successful management of the southern regions.

As to the Chinese overseas merchants in Malaya, it is an important problem to mobilize their economic potentiality for various Japanese undertakings. It is noticeable that of late they have come to pledge fidelity to the Japanese Government from the bottom of their hearts.

The 40-million Indonesians in Java, it is recalled, were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Japanese Forces in Java. That is why the Japanese Military Administration is going on so very smoothly in the island. Accordingly, it needs no explanation that remarkable progress is marking the restoration work of traffic facilities and economic mechanism to normalcy.

Indonesians Cooperate

We are convinced that it will not be long before Java will indicate its real value as a treasure-house in the South. The people there are keenly desirous of becoming good East Asiatics under Japanese guidance.

In reference to Sumatra, it is our principle to establish a sound Sumatra through well-directed guidance. Efforts will be directed so as to enable the island to secure self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, in parallel with the endeavors for development of oil resources.

Furthermore, Burma has initiated its rehabilitation activities, with the formation of the preparatory committee for constructing the central administrative organ, under the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces there.

In the light of the fact that the Burmese nation are extending wholehearted collaboration to the Japanese Force, there can not be the slightest doubt that the rehabilitation of the country will make a gigantic stride toward its goal.

It is noteworthy that authorities of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the southern regions, in administering the territories under their occupation, are paying special consideration so that their administrative policy may conform with the living mode of the indigenous peoples of the lands. In this way, they are refraining from employing a standardized method of military administration.

Such being the situation, the native peoples in the regions under Japanese control are willingly helping the acceleration of the constructive activities, with the full appreciation of the Japanese measures.

Under the circumstances, reconstruction activities in economic, financial, traffic and communications fields of various territories in the South are also remarkably progressing.

REJECTION OF NEW FAPI WILL BE LAW VIOLATION

Imprisonment of Over 3 Years Or Fine Not Exceeding 5,000 Yuan Stipulated by Nanking

Domei

NANKING, June 6.—Those caught wilfully hampering the circulation of the new notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China will be punished with penal servitude of over five years or be made to pay a fine not exceeding 5,000 yuan.

This is one of the highlights of the provisional regulations to be newly promulgated by the Finance Ministry of the National Government here shortly with the aim of circulating the new paper money of the Bank, which is expected to become the only legal currency on June 8, in three Provinces, of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, as well as in this city and Shanghai.

Included among other articles of the new regulations are:

Those refusing the use of the new notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China will be liable to penal servitude, ranging from three to 10 years or be punished with a fine of less than 5,000 yuan.

In case any financial organs, such as bank, money-exchange shop and pawn-shop, infringe the aforegoing two articles, their business will be suspended.

Those sensing any action conflicting with the aforesaid three articles are required to inform near-by police stations without the least possible delay.

Those violating the stipulations for the new notes will be punished in accordance with the clauses of the criminal law regulating the forgery of coin.

CULTURAL MEETING HELD

Thai Envoy Attends Demonstrations of Japanese Art

Nai Direck Chayanama, Thai Ambassador to Japan, staff members of the Thai Embassy and resident Thai students at 11 a.m. Sunday attended a cultural gathering held at the Nezu Art Gallery in Akasaka ward under the joint auspices of the Japan-Thailand Society and the founder of the "Ikenobo" school of flower arrangement, reports Domei.

Demonstrations of various types of flower arrangement and classic Japanese dancing were given at the party, which came to an end at 4 p.m.

PEAK TRAMWAY RESTORED

Hongkong Holds Opening of Services to Victoria Peak

The peak tramway at Victoria Peak, Hongkong, resumed operations last Friday. With an outlay of ¥16,000 work for its restoration was started on March 20, according to an Asahi dispatch.

After trial runs for one week, the formal opening of the tramway was celebrated at 2:30 p.m. Sunday in the presence of Governor-General Lieutenant-General Gensuke Isogai.

Press Comments

Monday, June 8

ASAHI—Reflection Over Six Months of War
NICHI NICHI—Day to Renew Decision
HOCHI—Brilliant War Results

Reflection Over Six Months of War

ASAHI—On this auspicious day when we can look back with gratitude on what has been achieved by the present War in only half a year since its outbreak, what surges within the mind of the average Japanese is the international situation that confronted Japan just before the outbreak of the war.

The failure to renew the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was the signal that this country was to be placed in a very awkward position in its international relations. The road treaded since then by Japan for about 20 years up to the start of the current war was far from being rosy. The Manchurian Incident and the China Affair broke out successively during these years, which only enhanced the animosity of the Anglo-Saxon Powers. These countries employed every ugly means to harass this country. It was during this time that the United States had the audacity to abrogate, without preparatory negotiations, the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and that country.

Japan, at that time, stood on a veritable crossroads between returning to a small and insignificant Power as was the case in the feudal era, or a greater Japan as powerful as never experienced in her history. Then, all of a sudden, came the War of Greater East Asia, that gave Japan a series of unprecedented victories on land, sea and in the air, over a large field of operation.

In the past six months Japan has brought under its control vast stretches of water extending from the western American coast to the east African seaboard across the Indian Ocean. Then on land, large areas from northern China down to numerous Indonesian islands over the southwestern Pacific area now lie under the sway of Japan. As to other war results, particulars have been given a few days ago by the Army and Navy authorities almost at the same time.

Specially noteworthy in this connection are the various constructive plans being realized on the heels of the successive war victories. As clarified at the last session of the Diet by Premier General Hideki Tojo, the Japanese Government is sparing no effort in introducing many institutions in the occupied regions so that the native inhabitants can cooperate with Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is to be congratulated that smooth relations between the Japanese and the inhabitants of the occupied territories are being manifested with the military administration over these areas proceeding without a hitch.

Since bygone days the countries in Asia, especially Japan and India, were inviting objectives, on which some Western countries desired to satiate their greed. The situation has since continued to be such but with the outbreak of the current war, Japan's sacred warfare has practically eradicated this evil. All Asiatic peoples therefore should be thankful to Japan for this new and favorable development.

Day to Renew Decision

NICHI NICHI—Japan's war results gained in six months since the start of the current War far exceed in their scale and quantity any achievements recorded in the world's annals of warfare. The Imperial Forces' sphere of operations now extends in the east close to the western coast of America, and in the west to Madagascar Island.

However, it is yet too early for us to be elated over these war achievements, although we should constantly express our gratitude toward the Imperial Forces which are daily gaining new historic victories. What should be of concern to us is how to annihilate all hostile elements from the surface of the earth. A firm decision must be made by every Japanese at all costs.

When various constructive plans are realized both at home and in the regions under Japan's influence, with the renewed resolution among all concerned, there will be no enemy to be feared. Any future move on the part of the enemy will then prove futile and a waste of labor. Such a situation should be ushered in on the strength of the full-hearted cooperation among the Japanese and also that of the inhabitants of the occupied regions.

On viewing the Western theater of war we see that in Europe strenuous efforts are being made by our allies, Germany and Italy. We offer our sincere congratulations to these countries on the steady progress they are making toward achieving their ultimate goal of establishing the New World Order. It is needless to reiterate that our efforts in this part of the world should go hand in hand with the efforts of the allies in theirs.

What we should be warned against at this juncture is the enemies' sinister design to stir trouble between this country and her European allies. Judging from the past record of their skill in concocting lies to attain what they are desirous of acquiring, we cannot foretell when and how they will employ their time-old method in the future. We should strictly stand on our own guard against this eventuality.

Needless to say, final victory in the present war lies in the future, but, however prolonged the war may be, we can rest assured of victory as long as the constructive problems peculiar to present-day warfare are properly attended to. This is the very day that the 100-million of Japan should renew their decision to put up their joint endeavor to consolidate the homefront so that the warrior gods enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine may continue their repose in peace with their sacrifices for the cause of the State rewarded with an unprecedented growth of national power.

Brilliant War Results

HOCHI—Since the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain, half a year has elapsed to date. During this brief period, the Imperial armed forces on land, sea and in the air have scored such big war results that even the enemy countries are surprised. The enemy bases scattered over a vast expanse of the globe have been thoroughly crushed.

In a manner unprecedented in the world's history of war, the Imperial Forces, in this short span of time, have crushed as many as 35 divisions of hostile forces. At the same time they have captured as many war prisoners as would equal the population of Hiroshima City.

Meanwhile, 7,000 square miles of the Pacific war area have been secured under the influence of the invincible Imperial Navy. The spearhead of the Japanese Navy has moved across the Indian Ocean to the eastern coast of Africa, where Madagascar Island was the latest victim. This state of things, as compared with the time when the 5-5-3 ratio of naval strength was imposed on Japan under the joint pressure of the United States and Britain, is enough to stun the two countries.

Then, in the southern regions occupied by the Japanese Forces, large-scale construction work is proceeding smoothly. The intention of the Imperial Government regarding these regions as repeatedly clarified on many occasions, is to maintain perfect peace and order and to develop the natural resources as much as possible so that the welfare of the native inhabitants may be stabilized, thus to lead these people to contribute to the cause of the proposed establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

To turn back to the domestic affairs of this country, the renovations recently effected in various political and economic structures through the concerted efforts of the Government and the civilian circles are sufficient to place the country on a basis which can withstand any prolongation of the current war. With regard to the much-awaited reform in the political field, the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has just been realized almost simultaneously with the reorganization and the enforcement of the system of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

As to the control of the industrial and financial structures of this country, a very bright future is expected with the introduction of the Finance Control Ordinance, the Industrial Adjustment Ordinance, the Ordinance pertaining to the Southern Development Bank, etc. Viewed singly from the standpoint of foodstuffs supply, Japan's position is stable even if the present War is prolonged for 100 years.

The entire nation must renew their gratitude this day for having been born in this blessed land of Japan.

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PEOPLE CALLED ON TO EXERT EFFORTS

All Must Follow Example of Imperial Forces Urges Writer

Declaring that the time has now come for the politicians, financiers, thinkers and scholars of the nation to carry on the work of destroying every vestige of Anglo-American influence in their fields of activities, Shigeomi Nomura, writing in the May issue of the "Jitsugyo no Nippon," stresses the need to execute a reform as a preliminary measure to the perfect execution of the great war on hand.

The Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, the writer declares, in accordance with the Japanese conception of the world, have demolished the military strength of America and Britain in all parts of Greater East Asia and therefore it is now up to civilian circles to carry on the work in their respective fields of activity.

The article, which is given under the heading "Japanese Conception of the World and Its Realization" follows:

The Nine Hero Gods of the Special Attack Flotilla are the essence of the Imperial Forces and the paragon of the Imperial Way. We see an embodiment of the Japanese conception of the world in the noble spirit of "effacement of self for public service," in which our loyal soldiers go to war when their national prestige is at stake. The spirit of eradication of self is far above the spirit of sacrifice which is intelligible even to Western peoples.

When we say "an act of sacrifice," we interpret it as an uncommon act performed by some heroic people in spite of the injury they are consciously bringing upon themselves through execution of such an act. But when we say "an act of self eradication for public service," we always picture to our minds a case where the performers of the act are only too glad to lay down their lives in the cause of public interest. It is, therefore, a common act founded on our usual moral sense.

In the minds of the Imperial Troops who are trained strictly in accordance with the spirit of the Imperial Way, there is no such thing as individualism which is pitted against patriotism. In the minds of our loyal soldiers, the individual interest is ignored before the lofty mission of their Fatherland; and all questions of personal life and death lose their gravity beside a question with an important bearing on their Fatherland.

Those who have mastered the spirit of the Imperial Way find an immortal life of absolute ego and get rid of their mortal life of relative ego. Here lies the secret of perfect harmony between our August Ruler and people, between the State and each family, and between all members of the hundreds of millions of the Imperial subjects.

The Meiji Restoration

The Meiji Restoration was aimed at the maintenance of profound reverence for the Emperor and acceleration of the downfall of the Shogunate, while the guiding spirit of the restoration was in the enhancement of the Imperial Way and manifestation of our nationality. The first task of the Meiji Government following on the downfall of the Shogunate was, therefore, the construction of a new structure for politics and education based on the spirit of the Imperial Way.

In those days, Japan was exposed to the imminent invasion of the Western powers. Accordingly, the Meiji Government had to take necessary measures against the eastward extension of the Western influence, while striving for the promotion of the spirit of the Imperial Way.

To make the matter more complicated, no measures had been taken by the Shogunate to secure the defense of our country against the offensive of the Western nations. In view of the precarious condition in which our country stood in those days, the Meiji Government was obliged to import the material civilization of the West as a means of increasing our national strength. This eventually resulted in the westernization of the Meiji Government much against its original policy.

Until the later days of the Meiji period, our efforts were continued toward making the most of the material civilization of the West. We utilized the Western civilization not only in our political, economic, and educational affairs, but also in our military organization. Especially in the early days of Meiji, the Imperial Troops were equipped, trained, and organized after the Western manner. The Imperial Army and Navy were founded entirely on the Western system. It was indeed a miracle that the adoption of the Western arms and Western system of training did not affect the morale and spirit of the Imperial troops and seamen a bit. This is, perhaps, due to the fact that being under the supreme command of His Majesty the Emperor, the Imperial Army and Navy left no room for any Western thoughts to enter.

In other fields, however, things followed quite a deplorable course. In the political, economic, and educational fields, we could not construct a sound basis for the promotion of the spirit of the Imperial Way. Among others, our economic circles were placed under complete control of the Western thought and influence. In the meantime, some of our politicians and officials handled the politics and administration of the State in accordance with their mistaken interpretation of the Imperial Constitution, laws, regulations and rules.

Western Influence Comes

Under such circumstances, our people began to think and act under the Western influence at the time, they were rather willing to give in at the Washington Conference before the joint pressure of America and Britain.

It was, therefore, quite natural that our party cabinets of those days could not agree with our military leaders who always thought and acted in accordance with the spirit of the Imperial Way. Hot disputes took place between them over various affairs of importance, such as the Siberian Expedition, the Naval Armament Limitation Conference at Washington, and the Naval Disarmament Conference at London. The general atmosphere was in favor of the party cabinet which often placed our military leaders in an awkward position.

With the Manchurian Incident as a turning point, however, independent diplomacy founded on the spirit of the Imperial Way began to replace the pro-Anglo-American diplomacy of our party cabinets. This marked Japan's start in the right direction.

The Anglo-American view of international relations, like their view of social affairs, is based on egoism and the law of correlation. Therefore, in the world where most nations think and act in the same manner as America and Britain, a few powerful nations, by exerting a heavy pressure on all the other countries, will monopolize the economic interests available in all regions concerned. This is an embodiment of their imperialism and despotism.

The weaker nations in all such cases will try to recover their interests by forming a joint front against those despotic peoples. This is a manifestation of internationalism and democracy. Thus, democracy and internationalism are pitted against imperialism and despotism, and demand a fair distribution of interests among all nations concerned. This does not affect the outstanding fact that all nations involved in such conflicts and disputes are invariably motivated by egoism.

What Democracy Does

Therefore, all nations believing in democracy and internationalism always demand equal distribution of interests until they attain their end. This equal distribution of interests is maintained as long as there is a balance of power among the nations concerned, but the moment the balance of power is lost, the stronger parties will immediately monopolize all interests, extending their despotic and imperialistic hands over all weaker peoples.

The international structure established as a result of the Versailles and Washington conferences was, after all, an embodiment of the Anglo-American imperialism camouflaged by genuine internationalism. In the meantime, the democracy of today is nothing but the despotism of the Anglo-American plutocrats who retain only the skeleton, or body at best, of democracy. Thus, in the world under the old order of America and Britain, there was nothing but constant disputes and animosity between the stronger, who were enjoying undue prosperity, and the weaker, who were fain to make the most of the unexploited resources, besides the attempts by some cowardly nations to promote their own interests by playing the "cat's paw" for the Anglo-Americans.

The foreign policy of America and Britain was, needless to say, always aimed at the promotion of their own prosperity by monopolizing the economic resources in the world. The situation was rendered more complicated and gloomy by the Chiang Kai-shek regime which, intervening between the Anglo-American nations and other peoples, was always striving to improve its position by mean and dishonest measures. Therefore, in the Manchurian Incident, the Imperial Forces, while dealing heavy blows on the anti-Japanese troops of Chang Hsueh-liang, who was under the command of Chiang Kai-shek, were required to defeat the imperialism of America and Britain and give warning to our party cabinets against the pro-Anglo-American diplomacy which they were following in those days.

After the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, Japan restored her independence in diplomacy which, after a head-on clash with the anti-Japanese intrigue of the Chiang regime, resulted in the outbreak of the China Affair. Moreover, severe friction was provoked between the new diplomatic policy of Japan and the imperialism of America and Britain, eventually resulting in Japan's secession from the League of Nations, her denunciation of the disarmament treaty, her participation in the tripartite alliance with Germany and Italy, and finally in the outbreak of war both in Europe and in Greater East Asia.

Exit the Old Order

The development of the international situation along a new course has put an end to the pro-Anglo-American diplomacy which pervaded in our party cabinets, and has brought about a wholesale withdrawal of party politics. In the meantime, the cry for a radical reform of administration, economic system, educational policy, etc., became more and more clamorous, necessitating at last a complete extirpation of the Anglo-American order, clarification of our nationality, and solution of all questions concerning the promotion of the Imperial Way spirit.

Thus, during the decade between the conclusion of the Manchurian Incident and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia a great deal was demanded and a good deal was done for a reform of Japan's diplomacy, and internal politics. Great efforts were exerted to do away with the friction between the reformists and those who were in favor of the status quo. These efforts were exercised at first by the first Konoye Cabinet just before the outbreak of the China Affair, and then by the Hiranuma Cabinet immediately after the outbreak of the same incident.

Pro-Anglo-American thought, however, was after all inconsistent with the Imperial Way spirit, so the efforts such as were exercised by the authorities in those days, were, from the outset, bound to end in a failure. The attempts to adjust the relations between the reformists and in the status quo members only brought about a mountain of difficulties on the authorities concerned. In the meantime, the international situation was taking a new course accelerating the demolishment of the Anglo-American order of things, irrespective of the wishes of all parties who were desirous of maintaining the status quo. And in the spring of the year before last, our country was again confronted with an urgent necessity of adjusting her foreign and internal policies in view of the international situation.

The Yonai Cabinet was succeeded by the second Konoye Cabinet, which after a thorough study of all affairs concerned brought about an alliance with Germany and Italy on the one hand, and the establishment of the Taisei Yokusan Kai, or the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on the other. The reform carried out by the second Konoye Cabinet, however, left something to be desired. Therefore, the cabinet was obliged soon after to tender its resignation in order to be replaced by the third Konoye Cabinet.

Great Decision Made

In autumn, 1941, the whole third Konoye Cabinet resigned, and was replaced by the Tojo Cabinet, which after a careful study of the international situation, made up its mind to fight the War of Greater East Asia.

The War of Greater East Asia is now being fought for the complete demolition of the Anglo-American order in all parts of Greater East Asia to be replaced by a new order founded on the Japanese conception of the world. This means that thorough execution of the War of Greater East Asia must be preceded by the perfect development and manifestation of the Imperial Way at home. Upon the outbreak of the war in question, some people here deemed it unadvisable to execute in haste a drastic reform at home when the country stood at the outset of the greatest war ever known in history.

They should have realized the fact that a radical reform at home was indispensable for the perfect carrying out of this great war. Up to the present the Imperial Army and Navy have accomplished brilliant successes on land, at sea, and in the air, and have actually cleared the extensive war zones of all hostile forces. The issue of the armed clashes in Greater East Asia seems to be settled already. A victory in armed warfare, however, does not necessarily mean a victory in totality war. Much less does it amount to the construction of a new order.

Therefore, we deem it advisable that we should carry out a radical reform at home by taking advantage of the excellent opportunity which, as a result of our brilliant victories in all the battles fought so far, has presented itself before us.

The Japanese people who are daring fighters in armed warfare are expected to carry out the war for reform, with the same valor and courage as expressed in armed warfare.

The new order to be constructed in Greater East Asia is aimed at the complete extirpation of the old order of the Anglo-American which is based on egoism, and on the conception of coordination.

Japan is fighting the War of Greater East Asia for the restoration of the absolute cosmic life-center as well as for the reconstruction of the basic vertical order. Japan is now striving to transform the lawless and chaotic world, where the powerless nations are left at the mercy of the powerful ones, into one large family community wherein perfect concord and consummate harmony shall prevail forever.

Japan True Form

While a family is an embodiment of such harmony in its original form, a country is an embodiment of such harmony in its developed form. The true form of Imperial Japan is embodied in a consummate harmony which is always observable between the august ruler and his loyal subjects as well as in the perfect harmony always maintained between the state and the family. And, as stated above, Japan is now fighting in order to instil her form throughout Greater East Asia, and to transform the vast region into one large and peaceful family community.

Therefore, the hundreds of millions of the subjects of Japan must swear entire and immediate eradication of all selfish conception in favor of the interests in order thereby to execute the construction of a new structure at home founded on the lofty spirit peculiar to Imperial Japan.

The juvenile aviators in Japan, by undergoing a strict training based on the Imperial Way spirit, have become the most efficient aerial combatants in the world. The powerful forces of the Imperial Army and Navy are the fruits of strenuous efforts on the part of our engineers, artisans, and operatives who are executing their duties in strict observation of the Imperial Way spirit.

Eradication of all selfish ideas is also requested of our politicians, bureaucrats, scholars, thinkers, and educationists; because transformation of Greater East Asia into one large family community can be realized only in cases where all Japanese subjects, based on the Japanese conception of the world, are determined to do the utmost they can for the construction of the new order in Greater East Asia. Complete replacements of the Anglo-American view of international affairs by the Japanese conception of the world is the key for deciding the issue of the War of Greater East Asia, and the vital force for opening a new course for universal history to follow in its development.

The Imperial Army and Navy, in accordance with the Japanese conception of the world, have demolished the military strength of America and Britain in all parts of Greater East Asia. Now, it is the turn of our politicians, financiers, thinkers, and scholars to firmly grasp the Japanese conception of the world, and thereby carry out their duty to destroy the old order of America and Britain in their respective fields of activities. Here lies the urgent necessity to execute a reform at home as a preliminary measure to the perfect execution of the great war on hand.

Cleaning Up Chekiang

The Chungking troops are losing one base after another in Chekiang Province as the Japanese armed forces advance intrepidly. The Japanese machine-gunners here seem to have done a thorough job of cleaning up this city located somewhere in the province. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Civil Administrators Named

Takeji Tomari, former chief of the Communications Bureau of the Government-General of Taiwan, and Yuzo Nakanishi, staff member of the Yokohama Specie Bank, were appointed Civil Administrators, it was announced by the War Ministry on Saturday, according to Domei.

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Press Comments

Sunday, June 7, 1942
ASAHI—Reform in Local Administration
KOKUMIN—Australia, Orphan of the Pacific
YOMIURI—New Committee System in Ministries

Reform in Local Administration

ASAHI—The Home Ministry, it is understood, has just obtained the Cabinet Council's approval to the Ministry's intended move to establish an intermediary administrative organ to come between the prefectural and municipal offices. To all appearances, the new system will be introduced on July 1, after being fully authorized at the Cabinet meeting on June 9.

The proposed administrative organ, after all, will be an office similar to the Gun Yakusho or District Office abolished in 1926. So it is a little out of place to call it quite a new system. However, one cannot afford to disregard its significance simply on the ground of its similarity to the abolished system.

By the new office, volumes of business now being disposed of at town, village and city offices will be reduced to relieve those working in these offices. The current war has greatly increased the variety and quantity of affairs to be managed by the local administrative offices, especially the municipal ones.

As known by everybody, the activity in recent years of these communal associations as Tonarigumi and Chokai has been very remarkable, and one is likely to be led to believe that the associations are acting as a powerful assistance to the busily occupied government offices.

Under the prevailing circumstances, therefore, the proposed introduction or rather the re-introduction of an intermediary organ to stand between the prefectural and municipal governments should be taken as a credit to the present Cabinet which is intent on effecting all reforms in connection with the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

As so far learned from the Government quarters, the new step in local administration will be realized with as few appointments of new officials as possible, allegedly in accordance with the government's policy previously announced of employing comparatively few officials at all kinds of Government offices. Also it is said that the Government is intending to place the management of the new office in charge of those officials to be selected from among the able but lower officials of the prefectural government and among the heads of the municipal offices whose ability as administrators have fine past records.

It is earnestly hoped that these preparations, to all intents and purposes, will make the intended office well fitted and effective in the war time Japan.

Australia, Orphan of the Pacific

KOKUMIN—The latest achievements of the Imperial Navy both at Diego Suarez and Sydney Harbor have completely cut all means of assistance to be given by the Anglo-American combine to the Pacific orphan, Australia.

Australia became an orphan immediately following the Imperial Navy's victories at Pearl Harbor and off Malaya. The situation vis-a-vis Australia worsened as the Japanese Navy emerged victorious in the battles of the Indian Ocean and the Coral Sea. She was completely isolated with the Japanese Navy's successful operations at Madagascar Island and in the very waters of Australia.

John Curtin, Australian Premier, restless over the menaced state of his own country, has frequently appealed, sometimes with words of threat, to Britain and America, asking the latter's to send more aid to Australia. His recent words of appeal was to the effect that the War of Greater East Asia was brought on by the United States, and that the latter, by implication, was bound to secure the national defense of Australia.

Looking back over what has been done by the United States for Australia, it can be stated here that the American aid to the Pacific orphan sprang from the former's secret desire to include Australia within the American territory. That the United States has long cherished the desire of making Australia and Canada her colonies is known by every student of international affairs.

Now this American desire has no means of realization when the seas all around Australia are under the domination of Japan. The Pacific orphan now has only the caressing but empty words of America to console herself in this hour of peril. The Washington Government was recently quoted to have sent to Australia the assuring words to the effect that the United States had just ended all necessary preparations to have the Australian defenses perfected.

It is all too plain that the country has no one to assist her in her futile attempt to resist Japan. The primary reason for the present plight of Australia is in her failure to abide by Japan's call to the country to join hands for the cause of establishing a new order in East Asia.

New Committee System in Ministries

YOMIURI—Arrangements have been made by the Government to introduce a new committee in every Ministry, which will be composed of Diet members and other civilians of ability. Within a few days, an Imperial ordinance will be issued anent the organization of the new system and, based on it, the appointments of committeemen will be made.

The new committee, it is expected, will be different in its nature from various advisory councils and research bodies so far established within many Ministries, the most conspicuous thing about the new body being alleged to be the committeemen's qualification of conducting affairs in place of regular Government officials.

However, the details about the forthcoming committee are not known. Judging from the fragmentary information revealed so far by the Government, it is apparent that the proposed system has in it many other features not found in similar bodies hitherto introduced.

First, as compared with the clearly defined duties given to the similar bodies in the past, the new committee will not have specified duties in the Ministry to which it is attached. This, from one angle of view, is rather to be congratulated upon because it will give a free hand to the committeemen. From a different standpoint of view, however this freedom to be allowed to the new committeemen may by chance cause them to idle away their time. As to the latter point, both the Ministry to which the men will be attached and the very men to be appointed are kindly requested to stand on their guard.

Second, the proposed committees will each be composed of from 20 to 30 men, which is rather large as compared with the similar organs hitherto established in various Ministries.

The point to be stressed here is that all possible care must be taken by the authorities to bring about the smooth and effective operation of the forthcoming organ. Then, the new system will go a long way to break some of the old-fashioned technicalities and red-tape still found in the management of affairs in some Government offices.

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Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:50, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Monday
— Morning —

6:30 Talk, "Under the Rising Sun Flag," by Fumio Goto, of The Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Poem Recital.
7:20 "Impression on The Morning of December 8, 1941"; Kaiyo Wind Music Band; War Songs.
8:00 National School Morning Ceremony Hour: Morning Talk, by Kunihiko Okura.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talks on "Our Neighborhood Units" by Yaichi Iwamoto of Osaka, and Kaemon Semoo of Nagoya; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: "Letters From Soldiers at Fronts."
11:00 National School 1st Class Hour: Talk and Music on "Strong Japanese Soldiers," by Ichiro Ogawa and others.
12:00 Time; "Kimigayo"; Reading of "The Imperial Rescript"; "Observing the Imperial Rescript," by Premier Hideki Tojo. (Phonofilm); The Imperial Rescript Observance Day National Grand Chorus Relayed From Hibiya Park Music Bowl; "Patriotic March," "Tekiwa Ikuman," "The Warship," and "Umi Yukaba"; News; Orchestra.
1:00 Narration: "The Japanese Sword," by Announcer Wada.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Be Natural" by Zenichi Morizaki.
2:00 National School Hour: "News for National School Pupils," by Dr. Masataka Ohta.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "The War of Greater East Asia and National School Teachers' Relations," by Kei Fujino of Education Ministry.

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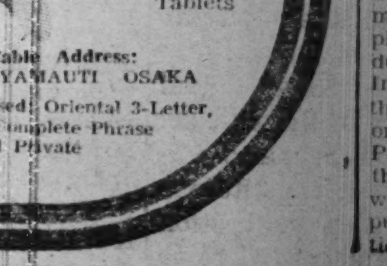

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Metal Output to Be Upped

The Government has decided to set aside a certain period for increase of emergency wartime metal production to strengthen the foundations for a permanent wartime metal production, says Domei. The plan, which will be applied to mines designated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, was submitted to the Vice-Ministers' regular meeting on Thursday. Genki Abe, Vice-President of the Planning Board, then explained the plan which was approved. The details will be published by the Board of Information on the same day.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1942

A Half Year of the War

Japan has been at war exactly half a year today. These past six months have witnessed one of the most sweeping transformations in the history of East Asia, in fact, in the history of the entire world. Within the course of a brief six months, the entire structure of an age-old imperial system has been toppled over and the foundations of a new world order have been laid. This change marks a most significant progressive step in the evolution of world society.

That Japan, of all the countries of the world, should have been the instrument of divine destiny to bring about this needed reordering of East Asia is a cause for felicitation. The August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, the noble sacrifice of the heroes who have given their all, and the bravery of the men at the front must be accorded full honor for the success and glory with which Japan has carried out her mission during the past half year.

How notable have been the achievements of Japan during the last six months is so well known that it hardly needs reiteration. A survey of the military results during this period is sufficient to impart a most spectacular impression. The vast and far-flung colonial empires of Britain, the United States, and the Netherlands have quickly fallen under the control of the Japanese Forces. Today Japanese Forces are carrying the fight to Madagascar, to Sydney, to the far interior of China, and to the distant islands of the Pacific far from the shores of Japan. Hongkong, the Philippines, the East Indies, Malaya, Burma—all these historical domains of the great empires of Western exploitation are now safely within the Japanese lines. For sheer geographic extent, no previous war in the history of the world can compare with the magnitude of Japan's military operations.

That these extensive operations have been carried out within the course of just half a year gives Japan the world's record for speed as well as for size. To reduce some of the most powerful fortresses in the world, to defeat and capture almost intact some of the most highly touted armies in the world, to plunge with mechanized equipment through hundreds of miles of hitherto impenetrable jungle, to annihilate whole fleets of different enemies in various far-separated seas—these are accomplishments which will stand out for all time on the pages of the military annals of the world. The three-dimensional coordination of the land, sea, and air arms in a complex jigsaw puzzle of operations spread out over half the surface of the globe is a marvel of military science unfolded by Japan which has no parallel anywhere.

These spectacular results are all the more incredible when it is considered that the principal enemies of Japan are the British Empire and the United States, the two largest and wealthiest empires in the world. In point of natural resources, productive capacity, manpower, capital accumulation, financial resources, in fact, in practically every material factor these enemy countries were far superior to Japan. How Japan has succeeded in the course of a brief half year in humbling these mighty empires must be one of the great mysteries of the world.

But to the Japanese, the mystery is not so great. The explanation lies in the power of the spiritual element. Knowing that the material odds were against them, the Japanese long bore in silence and restraint the many grievances which the British and Americans continued to create. But when the pressure finally reached the point of intolerance, when there was left no choice but to fight or be broken as a self-respecting nation, the Japanese fought back. Going into the fight under these conditions, the Japanese knew their cause was just, and with that knowledge they possessed a spiritual strength which prevailed over all material odds.

Now that with this spiritual power, Japan has won these initial victories of the past six months, her material position has also improved. The conquered regions constitute a ring of protection around her, a bastion which the enemies will have a hard time to pierce. The conquered regions have also deprived our enemies of much of their former superior material resources and have correspondingly added to our own. No matter how the future course of the war may develop, with the ring of protective territories which she has already acquired, Japan can sit tight and defy indefinitely the attempts of Britain and America to win back their power.

As important as these military achievements are, however, these are but the means to an end. The ultimate goal, the higher ideal, is the construction of a better world in which every race and people will have the opportunity to attain the positions and status to which they are best suited and to enjoy a happier and more abundant life which comes from mutual assistance and cooperation. In this work, embodied in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the prospects are most auspicious. It is a cause for great rejoicing that already, only six months after the outbreak of the war, the preliminary prerequisite of military ground-clearing has been so nearly completed as to enable the major efforts to be now directed to the constructive work of peaceful planning and organization.

The increasingly close collaboration of the friendly governments of Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, and French Indo-China among themselves and with Japan is one indication of the rapid rise of the edifice of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The ever-increasing reports of the rapid return to normalcy of the Philippines, Malaya, and the East Indies are still another indication. The plans being constantly formulated and executed by Japan to supply experts and capital to facilitate this construction also indicate the rapidity with which the ultimate object is being attained. In the constructive work as well as in the actual fighting, Japan's achievements during the first six months of the war are nothing short of phenomenal.

As great as Japan's accomplishments have been, however, and as improved as her future prospects have become as the result of these accomplishments, it must be remembered that the task is not yet finished. Britain and America, hopeless as their conditions are, cannot be expected to give up their opposition without extensive further efforts. The work of building a substantial and permanent new world order is one which cannot be finished in a year or a decade or even a generation. While rejoicing over the world-shaking accomplishments of the past six months, we must remember that these after all are only the first six months and accordingly gird our loins for the task that remains in the months yet to come.

Region Known as Cloudy South

Yunnan or cloudy south, a south-west province of China, bounded north by Szechwan, east by Kwei-chow and Kwang-si, south by Burma and the Lao tribes, and west by Burma and Tibet has an area of 146,718 sq. miles. The population is variously estimated at four to 12 millions, a recent and probable estimate being between eight and nine millions. The inhabitants include many races beside Chinese, such a Shans, Lolos and Maotsze. The Musus, in north-west Yunnan, once formed an independent kingdom which extended into East Tibet. Some of the inhabitants are nominally Muslim.

The west and north-west have high mountain ranges and deep gorges of the Kinsha-kiang (upper Yangtze-Kiang), the Mekong and the Salween; the ridges have peaks over 16,000 ft. high, the slopes are often heavily forested, population is small, communications are bad, and a journey from Yunnan Fu to Bhamo, via Teng-yueh (505m.) takes nearly four weeks. The south-east includes upper basin of the Songkoi or Red river, and of the Pata-ho (upper Si-kiang); the former becomes navigable near Manhao, just before it leaves Yunnan for Tongking. This region has rich valleys and open, undulating country. The north-east, near the Yangtze-Kiang's right bank, is not very high, though higher than Kweichow, over the border, but it is deeply dissected and sparsely peopled. There are a few lakes, especially near the capital, Yunnan Fu.

The mean monthly temperature of Yunnan Fu varies from 47° F in December to 69° F in July, the warm season being April to August and the rainy season March to August, with the maximum in June (13.34 in.). The total annual fall is 37 to 38 inches.

Besides Yunnan Fu, the capital, the province contains 13 prefectural cities, several of which—Teng-ch'uen Fu, Ta-li Fu, Yung-ch'ang Fu, Ch'u-siung Fu and Lin-gan Fu, for example—are situated in the valley plains. Mengtsze, Szemao and Momein (or Teng-yueh) are open to foreign trade. Yunnan Fu is connected by railway (1910) with Tongking. The line, which starts from Haiphong, runs, in Yunnan, via Megtsze-hsien (a great commercial center), to the capital. Several important roads intersect the province. Among them are:—(1) The road from Yunnan Fu to Bhamo in Burma via Ta-li Fu (12 days), Teng-yueh Chow or Momein (eight days), and Manwyne—beyond Ta-li Fu it is a difficult mountain route. (2) The road from Ta-li Fu North to Patang via Li-kiang Fu, which thus connects West Yunnan with Tibet. (3) The ancient trade road to Canton, which connects Yunnan Fu with Pai-se Fu, in Kwang-si, on the Canton West River, a land journey which occupies about 20 days. From this point the river is navigable to Canton.

Yunnan, long independent, was subdued by Kublai Khan, but was not finally incorporated in the empire until the 17th century. It was the principal center of the great Mohammedan rebellion, which lasted 16 years and was suppressed in 1872.

DIFFERENT RACES OF PEOPLE LIVING IN BURMA CLASSIFIED

Language, Civilization and Culture Influenced by Arrival of Buddhism From India

By Amar Lahiri

Although Burma is shut off from India by a wall of mountains, it forms one arm of India from the geological viewpoint. The prehistoric features of the country as gathered from geological researches tend to indicate that at about the end of the Cretaceous Age the old Chinese mainland, which included that part of Burma now known as the Shan States region and North-east Frontier Division, was bounded on the west by open sea being continuous with the Tethys or Mediterranean of those times. This is the reason why it is generally presumed that the earliest race to migrate into Burma was of Mongol stalk and that the Burmans are ethnographically Mongolians.

It is believed that the earliest Mongol settlers who originally belonged to the central Asian family moved toward the south along the Salween valley in quest of better pasturage and climate. Subsequently, they settled down in northern Burma forming the Shan group, while those who migrated to southern Burma formed the Karen and Mon groups. Certain Indian scholars although admitting the Mongol origin of the Burmans hold the view that along with the Mongol migration certain tribes from extreme northeastern India had penetrated into the outlying part of the then northwestern Burma, and thus they seem to trace the earliest contacts between the two countries.

Three Periods

In the Tertiary Age three terrestial movements occurred. During the first, the Himalayan range in India was raised above the sea-level. In Burma the Arakan Yoma was formed in the shape of a long, narrow island. It is quite possible that at this time the Negroes of Africa found their way to the southern part of peninsular India, gradually moving toward the Arakan coast. But there is no evidence to substantiate this viewpoint. However, during the second movement of the earth when the Arakan Yoma was further elevated creating a seaboard between the Chinese mainland and the Yoma Island, human migration began to take place in that region. During the third terrestrial movement when the Arakan Yoma and the Chinese mainland formed a solid block of earth, tribes belonging to the African and southern Indian stalks nad traveled along the southern coast of Burma as far as Arakan. Even the aborigines of New Zealand and Australia are believed to have come as far as Mergui Archipelago. The presence of the Selung—"sea gypsies"—there indicates that this dark-skinned, sea-footed tribe belongs to the African-Malaysian family. Most of the South Sea people including the inhabitants of the Loochoo Islands are probably the descendants of a mixture of the Mongolians and African-Malaysians.

Some time after the Tertiary Age, the Shan tribe began to spread toward the west along the Irrawaddy and Chindwin valleys and this was followed by a southward movement. Later on these new settlers started migrating further down forming the Pyu, Kanran and Theat tribes. Afterwards Tibetan infiltration took place with the result that the Naga, Chin, Kachin and Karu groups were formed in the northwest region. Then when the first Indo-Aryan kingship was installed in Burma in 630 B.C., the influx of Indian immigrants became an assured fact.

Are Mongolians

From this prehistoric ethnological background of Burma, it is evident that the main body of the Burmese people are Mongolians. However, during the historical period with the establishment of dynastic rule in the country a visible change occurred in the composition of racial stalks. The early Shans became more Chinese in complexion, while the Pyus formed what is called the Burmese people today. The Mons in the south dye to intermixture with the migrated Indians came to be known as Talaings and Tavoyans, and yet it is indeed strange that the remnants of original Mons still exist in the country. In Arakan, the Arakanese being influenced by the peoples of northeast Bengal, Assam and Manipure became part Indian and part Burman.

In view of this new racial distribution incessant internecine warfare became a regular affair in the country. The Arakanese, Talaings, Pyu Burmans and Shans remained engaged in fighting with each other for several centuries in spite of the fact that powerful monarchs came to rule the country periodically. While thus internal revolution was taking place to form a single racial unit in the country on a cooperative basis, other tribes continued to remain backwards. Even today, except the Karen community, other hillmen are still far behind the times. The Chins of the Arakan Yomas, the Palaungs and the Was of the Shan Plateau and the Kachins of the north constitute the most backward tribes of the nation in the Modern Age. The Shans who in the past had fought the Burmans tenaciously for two long centuries and who have absorbed the best of Chinese civilization are still backward in comparison with the Burmans.

Race Classified

At present the races in Burma should be classified as 'Burmans, Shans, backward Burmans and part Burmans. In the category of Burmans should be included the Arakanese, Karens, Talaings and Tavoyans of Tennaserim and the general Burmese people of Upper and Lower Burma. By Shans should be meant the inhabitants of the northern and southern Shan States, excluding the backward hill tribes such as Palaungs, Was and others. By backward Burmans are meant those primitive tribes living along the Chindwin hilly region and extreme northern Burma including the Palaungs and Was. Part Burmans are Indo-Burmans, Sino-Burmans and Anglo-Burmans. Besides this ethnological classification note should be taken of Indian and Chinese settlers who still preserve their own racial and cultural identities.

Although since ancient times there has been a variety of races, what can be called pure Burmese civilization has been nurtured along the Irrawaddy valley influencing the subsequent Salween valley art epoch. This means that before Britain finally annexed the country there were two types of civilization, one centering along Mandalay, Ava and Amarapura and the other along Moulmein and Tavoy. Also in Arakan there was a different life in consequence of direct Indian influence. In the Shan States Chinese culture was pronounced.

If the racial origin of Burma is viewed from the angle of language it will be seen that the early Mongol character of the country was brushed away by the onrush of Buddhism from India. For that reason the make-up of the Burmese language is more Indian, that is Sanskritic and Pali-like, than Chinese. However, the swift nationalization of the Indian vocabulary enabled Burma to evolve a language of its own having a peculiarly characteristic accent. Even then it will not be appropriate to say that the Burmans are more related to Indians than to Mongolians. On the other hand it would be incorrect to imagine that the Burmans are Chinese. In fact, the Burmans should be regarded as one unit of the Asiatic racial bloc.

In the Periodicals

Diamond, Vol. 30 No. 16, June 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Diamond-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. The leading articles: The Establishment of Financial Control Association, Power to Menace the U.S., Adjustment of Small and Medium Sized Industrial Enterprises and Japan's Economics, Problem of Fuel Resources of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Diet, Self-Supply Policy of Raw Cotton in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and Europe's Currency Problem.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 295 dated June 3, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: The Special Diet Session and Way of Japan, Wartime Shipbuilding Plans, National Mobilization Plan, Movement of India, and the Operation in Central and South Hopei and Chekiang.

Shashin Shuho; a pictorial weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 223 dated June 3, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. The pictures showing the highlights of the Coral Sea Naval Battle are the attractions in addition to the latest news items, told in pictures.

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 6, No. 14 dated May 30, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. The magazine contains all important news items at home and abroad in a summarized way, covering the period of the middle of May, 1942.

Gaiko Jiho, Vol. 102, No. 5, June 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo, Price 60 sen. Leading articles: Observation on Soviet Russia, the Construction of Greater East Asia and Educational Culture Problem, Future of British-Indian Relations, Object of Counter-Attack of Anglo-American Front, New War Situation and Soviet Russia, Historical Change of Economic Policy, India's State Structure and Various Political Parties, A Study on the War of Greater East Asia, and the Birth of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

Chosa Geppo; a monthly report on domestic and foreign economic conditions, financial and money market, May 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Investigation Section of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Tokyo.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,408 dated June 6, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Price 70 sen. Contents: the Collective War Results of the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy in the past three months in the War of Greater East Asia.

Japan Times Weekly and Trans-Pacific, Vol. XII, No. 5 dated June 4, 1942 (in English). Publishers the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. With Illustrations. The feature of the Weekly is a 8-page supplement under the title of "With the Heroic Sakaguchi Unit in Davao and Tarakan." Leading articles: Navy Day, Army Crushes Enemy in Central Chekiang, Japan's Sea Power, Noble Spirit Displayed by Our Gallant Sailors, Damaged!, the Japan Sea Battle, Chiang's Doomsday Nears, New Governor of Chosen, and Visiting Envoy Honored During Mission in Japan.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Threatened Dilemma For Filial Piety

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

Perhaps the nearest and the most deplorable example of "foreign worship" Japan has ever suffered of which the memory is too fresh to be forgotten was that which was experienced in the early years of the Meiji era following the Restoration of 1868. Barriers of national exclusion of 250 years' standing were removed, and Western civilization rushed into the land like a flood. The natural curiosity of the people, about foreign countries, so long unappeased, now aided and abetted by the Westernizing policy of the Government, quickened and intensified the process.

If ever there was a time which may be called a dark age for filial piety, that was the Meiji era. Not that moralists were absent who preached this old national virtue; nor were lacking individuals distinguished or publicly rewarded for exemplary conduct labelled as filial piety. But as a whole no previous age in the history of the nation had seen filial piety so deeply sunk in popular estimation as it did in the Meiji years. It was offset by the wonderful booming of the loyalist sentiment which had been secretly nursed and cultivated by successive generations of patriotic scholars under circumstances most adverse to the quality. The Meiji Government had exerted its best to propagate and to consolidate loyalty in lieu of the feudalistic idea of allegiance formerly owed to the Shogun and daimyo. The victorious wars with China and Russia had been fought upon the strength of loyalty to the Throne. Thus the half century of Japan's new career in the Meiji era, if looked back upon by future historians, would rightly be regarded as the beginning of the golden age of loyalty which continues to reign as beautifully as ever. In contrast to such glorious afflorescence of loyalty, filial piety must be said to have touched the nadir of degradation in the Meiji years.

Educator's Opinion

Such was the opinion eloquently voiced by the late Dr. Masataro Sawayanagi (1866-1927), one of the foremost educators of the Meiji era. I do not pretend to have read every line of his great work, "Ko-do" (The doctrine of filial piety), made up of over 1,000 pages of matter printed in small type, but have read enough of them to gain much valuable information on the subject, so that a few words of acknowledgment are due. Dr. Sawayanagi had been all his life a devoted educator or educational administrator, being at one time Vice-Minister of Education under Count Nobuaki Makino, Minister of Education in the first Saionji Cabinet (1906-1908). The "Ko-do" is a sort of encyclopaedic repository of views and sentiments garnered from various sources, ancient and modern, making up a vast amount of literary contributions in prose and verse and involving the names of many famous scholars and moral teachers. Through all the pages, however, there seems to run the soul of a veteran educator, deeply solicitous about the moral welfare of the younger generation, especially about filial piety which he thought so needful of rehabilitation. Indeed this monumental work was compiled, as may be seen in its preface, as an indignant protest against the lowest water-mark filial piety was allowed to reach in his times. Many books have since been published on the subject of Ko, but Dr. Sawayanagi's "Ko-do" is the most conscientious, and, despite its bulk, the most readable book I have ever seen, and is altogether one of those books which every Japanese gentleman's library should not be without.

Six Points

I may summarize the six causes which Dr. Sawayanagi has given for the decay of Ko in his times.

1. The Restoration had created a general spirit of change and innovation which seemed to apotheosize everything new, and filial piety was treated as an old virtue, and of little account in the new age, if it was not wholly condemned.

2. The idea of individualism, imported from the West, had fostered a sentiment opposed to filial piety. Individualism is indeed not incompatible with filial piety, but if it is carried too far, it is liable to become egotism, and consequently an enemy of altruistic benevolence and so of filial piety.

3. Decay of Buddhism and Confucianism. The two doctrines which had been all in all of the educational system in Old Japan for the inculcation of filial piety, were suddently eclipsed after the Restoration, so that it seemed as if the foundation of Ko had been abruptly shaken from under it.

4. The time-honored code of manners and customs by which all classes of Japanese society were bound was shattered, and a new code of morals befitting the new age has not yet been fully formed or consolidated, so that filial piety could not but suffer in the transitional period Japan was passing. Ko was intimately related to the everyday manners of the people, as for instance, the etiquette of behavior as between various members of the household and posthumous rites for the dead relatives, etc., so that sudden change in domestic manners was naturally followed by a corresponding change in morality.

Educational Policy

5. The influence of the new educational policy. Much had been done under the new educational system to keep alive the old light of filial piety, but when compared with what had been done in Old Japan, it was infinitesimal. Our educational system is so multi-colored and complex. In former times the education so called was principally concerned with moral teachings centering on loyalty and filial piety but in the present age it has become both intellectual and technical as well as moral. Side by side with the Confucian virtues other qualities must be cultivated, such as public spirit, civic virtue, etc. New maxims like "labor is sacred," "the wealth of the nation must be grown," must be taught. Thus the rising generation cannot be entirely occupied, as their forbears were, with the single virtue of filial piety.

6. There is a system, of course, of officially or publicly rewarding deeds of filial piety with a view to impressing the people with the fact that the Government attaches as much importance to the time-honored virtue as they ever did in olden days. But there are many other qualities demanding as much appreciation and encouragement in New Japan as filial piety, so that all that could be done in praise of filial piety would seem very little in the almost limitless field of public service requiring appreciation and reward.

Thus concludes Dr. Sawayanagi that the causes of the decay of filial piety are of the inevitable nature, part of the necessary characteristic of the new civilization, and so if it is to be restored to its pre-Meiji standard, some extra special efforts must be made befitting the exigencies of the new materialistic civilization.

There is no doubt but that Dr. Sawayanagi's book has had a very salutary influence on the minds of contemporary thinkers and statesmen. If the Meiji era was a dark age for filial piety, the present era of Showa must be said to have ushered in a revival of filial piety. For we see everywhere nowadays Ko coupled with Chu as the twin virtue of the typical Japanese subject. The danger has been met and overcome. But looking back on the recent past, we, sons of Meiji, cannot help sharing with Dr. Sawayanagi the sense of the narrow escape from a moral dilemma that Japan of Meiji had experienced.

(Concluded)

BIG PROGRESS MADE IN COLONIZATION PLAN

Program Carried Out Without Any Hitch

The systematic colonization of the plains of Manchoukuo has been carried on by the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments since the announcement in August, 1936, of the 20-year plan to settle 1,000,000 families in that country. During the first five years, the authorities planned to send as many as 10,000 families to Manchoukuo, 20,000 in the following five years, 30,000 in the next interval and finally 40,000 in the last five years.

Emigrants have been sent to Manchoukuo in parties. The number in the group ranged from 200 to 300 families as this number was thought the best for the establishment of an ideal community. During 1932 to 1936, just before the official plan went into effect, the number of parties which emigrated to Manchoukuo totaled nine, composed of 2,784 families having 8,436 members. However, since 1937 to 1941, 187 parties have gone to Manchoukuo, the number of households set up being 23,128 with a total membership of 73,828 persons.

Results of Work

The work of the colonizers on the rich farm lands of Manchoukuo has been satisfactory. Each household has been entrusted with the cultivation of about 12 cho of land (one cho equals 2.45 acres). The agricultural yield on their land has also been satisfactory, compared with the harvest of the Japanese farmers in Japan proper. In the following table, the agricultural production of the settlers in Manchoukuo has been compared with that of the farmers in Japan Proper. (Yield per can. One tan equals .245 acres)

Agricultural Yield in 1939

	Manchoukuo (In koku)	Japan (In koku)
Water rice	1.87	2.16
Wheat	0.71	1.28
Oats	1.54	1.57
Millet	1.00	1.14
Potatoes	0.97	0.85
Barley	1.03	2.19
Kaoliang	1.00	...
Corn	0.92	1.24
Flax	145 kwan	

The amount of domestic animals and fowls that the first nine emigrant parties has been raising in Manchoukuo can be seen from the following table:

Horses and cows	25,738
Pigs	15,111
Rabbits	1,937
Honey bees	1,750
Sheep	18,383
Goats	1,039
Domestic fowls	39,854

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the question has been asked as to whether the emigration program can be carried out successively. The statement made by President Teiichi Suzuki of the Planning Board seems to furnish the answer to this issue. At the Diet he indicated that the three nations, Japan, China and Manchoukuo must form the axle in the economic program. The importance of Manchoukuo in the economic program of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has therefore not been detracted by the outbreak of the current war. (Take Miyazawa in an article in Keikoku)

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

Polyphonic Prose

By Ibin Amjed Paghmani

The Marble Temple

O my Goddess of Peace! O my Beautiful One! I seek sanctuary in thy garden from the lurid flashes and turmoil of war. But thy roses are withered and the fountain leaps no more with joy of life. Art thou in thy white marble Niche. O my Idol of Idols!

Or has desolation come upon thy shrine and the dust of the arena powdered thy tresses? Ah! sorrow hangs on thy brow and low! I perceive a mark impressioned on thy cheek, as though by the fangs of a dragon of Conflict. O my Idol of Idols, why art thou forlorn?—Or is it only mine eye that painteth this dismal view?

Do I not remember the lofty crest of thy Temple which rose in splendor? Its glittering pinnacles touched the skies—O my Idol of Magnificence! O my Sublime! Why art thou so changed? Why dost thy glory—which once was enthroned by adoring hands—totter under the veil of oblivion?

Be this the mirror of mankind, reflecting their vanity and showing all life as a farce, and time a masquerade. But, O my Idol of Idols! the sun of thy grandeur will pierce the darkest clouds of human vice, and what is noble will for ever remain: so shall thy torch of happiness glow, till existence furl its wings, O my Beautiful One! O my Supreme One!

* * *

'Yes,' Came a 'Voice'

The night was dark and furious—the rain fell in torrents—vivid flashes of electric fire lashed their forked blazes across the gloom, for a moment illuminated the surrounding objects, and partially revealed the awful horror of the scene. The deep-toned thunder rolled in long and terrifying peals through vaulted concave of heaven—as dying man fumbled in his lonely chamber, and lit a candle. Taking a pen he wrote:

"My Friend,—Death seizes my throat, but my heart still survives, and I send you my present thoughts. While you may be reading these lines I shall be groaning under the agonies of absolute despair, for my past life earned me nothing more.

"I see the vast gulf of uncertainty yawning; who can express the anxiety of my soul? It flutters impatiently in its earthly cage. No words can paint my dread, as it wears a face appallingly fearsome. Looking back, the pages of life are dark and vacant, though the blanks are filled in by disgrace and ill doings.

"But yet I have a faint beam of hope, which darts across the tremendous obscurity and may be called a faith in the mercy of my Creator. I . . . I wish to write more, but my hand fails me, so good-bye."

"What, I!" said the amazed soul, "I doubled with the burden of sins and defiled with the black stains; I in this celestial light!"

"Yes," came a voice. "Forgiveness knows no bounds. Go, Mercy calls thee to rest."

* * *

The Garden

Shall I soon behold thee again, O my garden of gardens, where the bamboo twigs frolic with one another all day long in the sunshine, and the lagging kine wind endlessly upwards the liquid river of life?

And the honey-birds dart between the flowerets, and breath of the winds passes onward, sweetened with the perfume of thy verdure?

Or is thy beauty made desolate for ever?

And the labor of the oxen all in vain?

And the pleadings of the birds, and the sighing of the wind?

Wilt thou nevermore delight the heart with the colors of thy raiment and the perfume of thy tresses, O my garden of gardens?

II

Why art thou wilted, O my garden of contentment? Dost thou miss the loving hands that told thine every petal, and fed thee with the nurture of love, and tended thee ever in the joy of creation?

Or dost thou pine away in longing for the liquid music that the winds once wafted across thy bosom, till thy raiment shone as the noonday sun in the glory of it, and the honeybirds forgot their thirst and the oxen their weariness?

Shall thy runied cisterns never more echo with the ripple of laughter?

Nor thy groves watch the healing of the sick and sorrowful?

My heart is sore for the anguish of thy passing, O my garden of contentment.

III

But though thou art passed away and withered, O my garden of gardens, O my Beautiful One, yet shall the seed of love that was planted in thee flourish in the hearts of those who know thy glories, and shall spread its branches of compassion till the world be sheltered in the shadow of it.

And thy memory shall live for ever, and the perfume of thee shall be wafted throughout the whole earth, and at the presence of it all evil shall be dried up.

For what good has been, is for ever, O my Beautiful One. So is thy loveliness everlasting, O my garden of gardens.